Non-Technical Descriptions

Scott County, Virginia

Only those map units that have entries for the selected non-technical description categories are included in this report.

Map Unit: 1D - Bailegap loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, stony

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bailegap is a moderately steep to steep, deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 3 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7s. The Virginia soil management group is GG. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 2E - Bailegap-Gilpin complex, 35 to 55 percent slopes, very stony

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bailegap is a steep to very steep, deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 3 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is GG. This soil is not hydric.

Gilpin is a steep to very steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 3 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is U. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 3E - Berks-Chiswell complex, 35 to 55 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Berks is a steep to very steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery silt loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Chiswell is a steep to very steep, shallow, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is very channery silt loam about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 3F - Berks-Chiswell complex, 55 to 80 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Berks is a very steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery silt loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Chiswell is a very steep, shallow, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is very channery silt loam about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 4D - Berks-Groseclose complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Berks is a moderately steep to steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery silt loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Groseclose is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 5D - Berks-Weikert channery silt loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Weikert is a moderately steep to steep, shallow, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery silt loam about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Berks is a moderately steep to steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery silt loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 5E - Berks-Weikert channery silt loams, 35 to 55 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Berks is a steep to very steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery silt loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Weikert is a steep to very steep, shallow, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery silt loam about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 5F - Berks-Weikert channery silt loams, 55 to 70 percent slopes

Map Unit: 5F - Berks-Weikert channery silt loams, 55 to 70 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Berks is a very steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery silt loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Weikert is a very steep, shallow, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery silt loam about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 6E - Berks-Westmoreland complex, 35 to 55 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Berks is a steep to very steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery silt loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Westmoreland is a steep to very steep, deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is U. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 6F - Berks-Westmoreland complex, 55 to 70 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Berks is a very steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery silt loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Westmoreland is a very steep, deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is U. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 7F - Calvin-Rough complex, 35 to 80 percent slopes, very rocky

Map Unit: 7F - Calvin-Rough complex, 35 to 80 percent slopes, very rocky

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Calvin is a steep to very steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Rough is a steep to very steep, shallow, somewhat excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery loam about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 8C - Carbo-Beech Grove complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Carbo is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is Y. This soil is not hydric.

Beech Grove is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, shallow, excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 8D - Carbo-Beech Grove complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very rocky, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Carbo is a moderately steep to steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is Y. This soil is not hydric.

Beech Grove is a moderately steep to steep, shallow, excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 8E - Carbo-Beech Grove complex, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky, eroded

Map Unit: 8E - Carbo-Beech Grove complex, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Carbo is a steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is Y. This soil is not hydric.

Beech Grove is a steep to steep, shallow, excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 8F - Carbo-Beech Grove complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very rocky, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Carbo is a steep to very steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is Y. This soil is not hydric.

Beech Grove is a steep to very steep, shallow, excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 9E - Carbo-Frederick complex, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Carbo is a steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is Y. This soil is not hydric.

Frederick is a steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 10D - Carbo-Frederick complex, karst, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very rocky, eroded

Map Unit: 10D - Carbo-Frederick complex, karst, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very rocky, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Carbo is a moderately steep to steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is Y. This soil is not hydric.

Frederick is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 11D - Carbo-Rock outcrop complex, 8 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Carbo is a strongly sloping to steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7s. The Virginia soil management group is Y. This soil is not hydric.

Outcrops of grayish hard limestone bedrock. Outcrops are a few inches to about 5 feet tall.

Map Unit: 11F - Carbo-Rock outcrop complex, 25 to 65 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Carbo is a steep to very steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7s. The Virginia soil management group is Y. This soil is not hydric.

Outcrops of grayish hard limestone bedrock. Outcrops are a few inches to about 5 feet tall.

Map Unit: 12D - Carbo-Rock outcrop complex, karst, 8 to 35 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Carbo is a strongly sloping to steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7s. The Virginia soil management group is Y. This soil is not hydric.

Outcrops of grayish hard limestone bedrock. Outcrops are a few inches to about 5 feet tall.

Map Unit: 13A - Chagrin loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit: 13A - Chagrin loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Chagrin is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. The land capability classification is 1. The Virginia soil management group is A. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 14C - Claiborne silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Claiborne is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 14D - Claiborne silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Claiborne is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 14E - Claiborne silt loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Claiborne is a steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 14F - Claiborne silt loam, 35 to 65 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Claiborne is a steep to very steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 15A - Ebbing loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Map Unit: 15A - Ebbing loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Ebbing is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 14 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is B. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 16C - Frederick gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Frederick is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly silt loam about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 16D - Frederick gravelly silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Frederick is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly silt loam about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 17C - Frederick gravelly silt loam, karst, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Frederick is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly silt loam about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 17D - Frederick gravelly silt loam, karst, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Frederick is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly silt loam about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 18C - Frederick silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit: 18C - Frederick silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Frederick is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 18D - Frederick silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Frederick is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 19C - Frederick-Carbo complex, karst, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky, eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Frederick is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Carbo is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is Y. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 20D - Gilpin silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Gilpin is a moderately steep to steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 3 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is U. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 21E - Gilpin-Shelocta silt loams, 35 to 55 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit: 21E - Gilpin-Shelocta silt loams, 35 to 55 percent slopes, very stony

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Gilpin is a steep to very steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 3 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is U. This soil is not hydric.

Shelocta is a steep to very steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 3 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is L. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 21F - Gilpin-Shelocta silt loams, 55 to 70 percent slopes, rocky

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Gilpin is a very steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 3 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is U. This soil is not hydric.

Shelocta is a very steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 3 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is L. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 22A - Gladehill sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Gladehill is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 16 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 1. The Virginia soil management group is A. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 23D - Groseclose-Carbo silty clay loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Groseclose is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Carbo is a moderately steep to steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is Y. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 24C - Groseclose-Carbo silty clay loams, karst, 8 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Groseclose is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Carbo is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is Y. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 25A - Holly loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Holly is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is occasionally ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is NN. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 26E - Kaymine very channery silt loam, 8 to 45 percent slopes, very stony

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Kaymine is a strongly sloping to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is very channery silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a very low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is FF. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 27C - Lily loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Lily is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 3 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is FF. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 27D - Lily loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Lily is a moderately steep to steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 3 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is FF. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 27D - Lily loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit: 27E - Lily loam, 35 to 55 percent slopes, very stony

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Lily is a steep to very steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 3 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is FF. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 28A - Lobdell-Orrville complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Lobdell is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is HH. This soil is not hydric.

Orrville is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is NN. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 29A - Maurertown silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Maurertown is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is occasionally ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is NN. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 30A - Mongle loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Mongle is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is P. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 31B - Nicelytown silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit: 31B - Nicelytown silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Nicelytown is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is G. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 31C - Nicelytown silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Nicelytown is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is G. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 32A - Ogles very stony loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Ogles is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is very stony loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 57 inches. The land capability classification is 7s. The Virginia soil management group is CC. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 33D - Opequon-Beech Grove complex, 8 to 25 percent slopes, rocky, severely eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Opequon is a strongly sloping to steep, shallow, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Beech Grove is a strongly sloping to steep, shallow, excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 33E - Opequon-Beech Grove complex, 25 to 45 percent slopes, rocky, severely eroded

Map Unit: 33E - Opequon-Beech Grove complex, 25 to 45 percent slopes, rocky, severely eroded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Opequon is a steep, shallow, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Beech Grove is a steep, shallow, excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 34B - Oriskany very cobbly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Oriskany is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is very cobbly fine sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is FF. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 34C - Oriskany very cobbly fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Oriskany is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is very cobbly fine sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7s. The Virginia soil management group is FF. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 34D - Oriskany very cobbly fine sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Oriskany is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is very cobbly fine sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7s. The Virginia soil management group is FF. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 34E - Oriskany very cobbly fine sandy loam, 35 to 55 percent slopes, extremely stony

Map Unit: 34E - Oriskany very cobbly fine sandy loam, 35 to 55 percent slopes, extremely stony

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Oriskany is a steep to very steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is very cobbly fine sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is FF. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 35E - Oriskany very stony fine sandy loam, 25 to 55 percent slopes, rubbly

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Oriskany is a steep to very steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is very stony fine sandy loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7s. The Virginia soil management group is FF. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 36 - Quarry, limestone

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

This miscellaneous area occurs as open excavations and rock piles in limestone gravel quarries.

Map Unit: 37F - Ramsey-Rock outcrop complex, 35 to 70 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Ramsey is a steep to very steep, shallow, somewhat excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Outcrops of sandstone bedrock. Outcrops range from a few inches tall to 50 feet tall near-vertical cliffs.

Map Unit: 38F - Rock outcrop-Beech Grove-Benthole complex, extremely bouldery

Map Unit: 38F - Rock outcrop-Beech Grove-Benthole complex, extremely bouldery

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Outcrops of grayish hard limestone bedrock. Outcrops are near-vertical cliffs.

Benthole is a very steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery silt loam about 3 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is FF. This soil is not hydric.

Beech Grove is a very steep, shallow, excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7s. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 39C - Shottower loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Shottower is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is O. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 40C - Tumbling loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Tumbling is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is O. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 40D - Tumbling loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Tumbling is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is O. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 40E - Tumbling loam, 35 to 45 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit: 40E - Tumbling loam, 35 to 45 percent slopes, very stony

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Tumbling is a steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is O. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 41E - Udorthents-Urban land complex, 0 to 55 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Udorthents have resulted from disturbance of soil by land leveling, excavation, or filling. They consist of loamy and clayey soil material and varying amounts of rock fragments. Depth to hard bedrock varies from a few inches to more than five feet. Areas range from severely compacted to slightly compacted.

This miscellaneous area consists of areas covered by asphalt roadways or parking lots, concrete structures, buildings, and other impervious surfaces.

Map Unit: 42D - Wallen gravelly loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Wallen is a moderately steep to steep, moderately deep, somewhat excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7s. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 42E - Wallen gravelly loam, 35 to 55 percent slopes, very stony

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Wallen is a steep to very steep, moderately deep, somewhat excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 43C - Watahala gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Watahala is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 43D - Watahala gravelly silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Watahala is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 43E - Watahala gravelly silt loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Watahala is a steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 43F - Watahala gravelly silt loam, 35 to 55 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Watahala is a steep to very steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 44E - Watahala-Opequon gravelly silt loams, 25 to 35 percent slopes, rocky

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Watahala is a steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Opequon is a steep, shallow, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 44F - Watahala-Opequon gravelly silt loams, 35 to 55 percent slopes, rocky

Map Unit: 44F - Watahala-Opequon gravelly silt loams, 35 to 55 percent slopes, rocky

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Watahala is a steep to very steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Opequon is a steep to very steep, shallow, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 45C - Watahala-Opequon gravelly silt loams, karst, 8 to 15 percent slopes, rocky

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Watahala is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Opequon is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, shallow, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 45D - Watahala-Opequon gravelly silt loams, karst, 15 to 25 percent slopes, rocky

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Watahala is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is M. This soil is not hydric.

Opequon is a moderately steep to steep, shallow, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly silt loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6s. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 47C - Wyrick-Marbie silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit: 47C - Wyrick-Marbie silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Wyrick is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is L. This soil is not hydric.

Marbie is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is W. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: W - Water

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

No description available for Water.
